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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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10 11 LEONEL HERNANDEZ,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 J. WELCH,

15 Defendant.

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Case No.: 1:23-cv-01563-JLT-SKO

**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL**

(Doc. 14)

17 Plaintiff Leonel Hernandez is proceeding pro se and *in forma pauperis* in this civil rights
18 action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This action proceeds on Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment threat
19 to safety claim against Defendant Welch.

20

I. INTRODUCTION

21

22 Plaintiff's letter to the Court dated April 9, 2024, is construed to be a motion for the
23 appointment of counsel. (Doc. 14.) Plaintiff states the "purpose for [his] letter is to express a
24 concern" about "moving forward" in this action, and he is "not very good at the inner workings of
25 how the law works nor how to properly file a motion." (*Id.*) He requests that counsel be appointed
26 to assist him in pursuing his claim. (*Id.*) Plaintiff states he had written two law firms in hopes of
27 receiving assistance, "but neither have responded back to [his] letters." (*Id.*) Plaintiff states the
28 "few forms that [he has] filed have been with help from fellow inmates," and he "understand[s]
the further this case goes the more complex it may get." (*Id.*)

1 **II. DISCUSSION**

2 Plaintiffs do not have a constitutional right to appointed counsel in section 1983 actions.
3 *Rand v. Rowland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *rev'd in part on other grounds*, 154 F.3d
4 952, 954 n.1 (9th Cir. 1998). Nor can the Court require an attorney to represent a party under 28
5 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). *See Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 490 U.S. 296, 304-05 (1989). However, in
6 “exceptional circumstances,” the Court may request the voluntary assistance of counsel pursuant
7 to section 1915(e)(1). *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525.

8 Given that the Court has no reasonable method of securing and compensating counsel, the
9 Court will seek volunteer counsel only in extraordinary cases. In determining whether
10 “exceptional circumstances exist, a district court must evaluate both the likelihood of success on
11 the merits [and] the ability of the [plaintiff] to articulate his claims pro se in light of the
12 complexity of the legal issues involved.” *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525 (internal quotation marks &
13 citations omitted).

14 The Court must first evaluate the likelihood of Plaintiff’s success on the merits of his
15 claims. *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525. Plaintiff’s complaint has been screened and service of process
16 efforts are presently underway. A determination of the likelihood of Plaintiff’s success on the
17 merits of his Eighth Amendment threat to safety claim against Defendant Welch is nonetheless
18 premature. A likelihood of success on the merits determination is not the same as that required at
19 screening; at screening, the Court is tasked with determining whether a plaintiff has sufficiently
20 and plausibly alleged a cause of action or claim entitling the plaintiff to relief. The merits of the
21 allegations are not tested, for the Court is to consider factual allegations to be true for purposes of
22 screening. *See Porter v. Rivas*, No. 1:33-cv-00105-ADA-CDB (PC), 2023 WL 4765492, at *1
23 (E.D. Cal. July 26, 2023); *see also Scally v. Velasquez*, No. 22-CV-140 JLS (MDD), 2022 WL
24 3325916, at *6 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2022) (“Because Defendants have yet to respond to the
25 Amended Complaint, a determination regarding the likelihood of success on the merits or Scally’s
26 ability to prosecute this matter is premature”).

27 The Court must also evaluate Plaintiff’s ability to articulate his claims pro se in light of
28 the complexity of the legal issues involved. *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525. Here, the Court finds

1 Plaintiff able to articulate his claims in light of their complexity. As noted above, Plaintiff's
2 complaint asserts a plausible Eighth Amendment threat to safety claim. Such claims are not
3 complex. *Bonin v. Vasquez*, 999 F.2d 425, 428–29 (9th Cir. 1993) (while Plaintiff may have
4 limited knowledge of the law, the Court does not find the issues in this case “so complex that due
5 process violations will occur absent the presence of counsel”); *see also Arroy v. Jeffries*, No. 23-
6 1129, 2023 WL 3010154, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Apr. 19, 2023) (denying motion for appointment of
7 counsel and finding “Plaintiff's failure to protect claim is not complex”).

8 Plaintiff states he is “not very good at the inner workings of how the law works.” (Doc. 14
9 at 1.) This is true for most prisoners and does not present an exceptional circumstance warranting
10 the appointment of counsel. *See Faultry v. Saechao*, No. 2:18-cv-1850 KJM AC P, 2020 WL
11 2561596, at *2 (E.D. Cal., May 20, 2020) (stating that “[c]ircumstances common to most
12 prisoners, such as lack of legal education and limited law library access, do not establish
13 exceptional circumstances supporting appointment of counsel”); *Jones v. Kuppinger*, No. 2:13-
14 cv-0451 WBS AC P, 2015 WL 5522290, at *3-*4 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 17, 2015) (“[c]ircumstances
15 common to most prisoners, such as a deficient general education, lack of knowledge of the law,
16 mental illness and disability, do not in themselves establish exceptional circumstances warranting
17 appointment of voluntary civil counsel”); *Montano v. Solomon*, No. 2:07-CV-0800 KJN P, 2010
18 WL 4137476, at *7 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 19, 2010) (denying indigent plaintiff's motion for appointment
19 of counsel as failing to present an exceptional circumstance where “plaintiff has adequately
20 presented, albeit through another inmate, the salient factual allegations of this case ... as well as
21 the matters now before the court”).

22 Plaintiff is advised that indigency and incarceration do not qualify as exceptional
23 circumstances warranting the appointment of counsel. *See Suarez v. Clark*, No. 1:22-cv-00160-
24 JLT-SAB (PC), 2024 WL 477982, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2024) (“the Court has ‘repeatedly’
25 held incarceration's challenges on litigation do not constitute an exceptional circumstance. [] If
26 Plaintiff's incarceration was an exceptional circumstance, any prisoner would be entitled to
27 counsel”); *Dijkstra v. Campos*, No. 1:21-cv-01223-HBK, 2022 WL 222518, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Jan.
28 25, 2022) (“Plaintiff's indigence does not qualify ‘as an exceptional circumstance in a prisoner

1 civil rights case”’); *Gipbsin v. Kernan*, No. 2:12-cv-0556 KJM DB P, 2021 WL 242570, at *2
2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2021) (“Plaintiff’s inability to afford counsel has no bearing on either his
3 likelihood of success on the merits or his ability to articulate his claims *pro se*”); *Robinson v.*
4 *Cryer*, No. 1:20-cv-00622-HBK (PC), 2021 WL 9541411, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 11, 2021)
5 (“Although Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se* and is incarcerated, he faces the same obstacles all *pro*
6 *se* prisoners face”); *Callender v. Ramm*, No. 2:16-cv-0694 JAM AC P, 2018 WL 6448536, at *3
7 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 10, 2018) (“The law is clear: neither plaintiff’s indigence, nor his lack of
8 education, nor his lack of legal expertise warrant the appointment of counsel”).

9 Plaintiff is further advised that the fact an attorney may be better able to perform research,
10 investigate, and represent a plaintiff during discovery and at trial does not amount to an
11 exceptional circumstance. *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525 (finding no abuse of discretion under 28 U.S.C.
12 § 1915(e) when district court denied appointment of counsel despite fact that *pro se* prisoner
13 “may well have fared better-particularly in the realm of discovery and the securing of expert
14 testimony”); *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (same); *Courtney v.*
15 *Kandel*, No. 2:18-CV-2052-KJM-DMC-P, 2020 WL 1432991, at *1 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 24, 2020)
16 (challenges conducting discovery and preparing for trial “are ordinary for prisoners pursuing civil
17 rights claim” and cannot form the basis for appointment of counsel); *Lopez v. Cate*, No. 1:10-cv-
18 01773-AWI-SKO-PC, 2015 WL 2409281, at *1 (E.D. Cal. May 19, 2015) (“this case does not
19 present ‘exceptional circumstances’ supporting a need for appointment of counsel to represent
20 Plaintiff, either generally or with respect to the evidentiary hearing”); *Ricks v. Austria*, No. 1:15-
21 cv-01147-BAM (PC), 2016 WL 1734326, at *2 (E.D. Cal. May 2, 2016) (while a *pro se* litigant
22 may be better served with the assistance of counsel were the case to proceed to trial, the court
23 need not appoint counsel if plaintiff can articulate his claims and exceptional circumstances do
24 not exist); *Thornton v. Schwarzenegger*, No. 10CV01583 BTM RBB, 2011 WL 90320, at *7
25 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 11, 2011) (explaining that “[f]actual disputes and anticipated cross-examination of
26 witnesses do not indicate the presence of complex legal issues warranting a finding of exceptional
27 circumstances”).

1 While the Court appreciates Plaintiff's efforts to secure counsel, the inability to find
2 counsel is not "a proper factor for the Court to consider in determining whether to request
3 counsel." *Howard v. Hedgpeth*, No. 1:08-cv-00859-RTB-PCL, 2010 WL 1641087, at *2 (E.D.
4 Cal. Apr. 20, 2010).

5 In sum, the test is not whether Plaintiff would benefit from the appointment of counsel--
6 the test is whether exceptional circumstances exist. *See Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331. Here, no
7 exceptional circumstances exist warranting the appointment of counsel.

III. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

9 For the foregoing reasons, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's motion for the
10 appointment of counsel (Doc. 14) is **DENIED**.

12 || IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: **April 16, 2024**

/s/ Sheila K. Oberto

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE